

freedom and independence are extremely distasteful.

With the overthrow of the czarist government in Russia in 1918, the countries which had lived under its reign of terror, including Lithuania, declared themselves to be independent states and the people at once voiced their choice of democratic government. Lithuania in the years following, in spite of economic hardships from the World War I, showed great vitality, and outstanding ability in self-government and economic development.

However, with the advent of World War II and subsequent years that independence was taken away and today the country suffers again under the oppressive yoke of Russian imperialism, only this time, it is communistic instead of czarist.

The history of Lithuania is one of strength and courage of its people through many hardships and setbacks. According to some scholars, the present-day Lithuanians are a survival of a separate and distinct branch of the Aryan family and do not belong to the Slavonic or Germanic strain. The ties which the people have to their past is best illustrated by their language, which of all the living European languages today, is most closely related to Sanskrit, the ancient language of India. It has been said that the tenacity and innate national vitality of the Lithuanian people are best illustrated by the fact that during so many centuries of endless struggles with external foes they have succeeded in preserving almost intact until the present day, the distinctiveness of their speech.

It is that spirit and determination of the Lithuanians that Communist Russia is trying to break, just as did czarist Russia previously. Mass deportations, executions, brainwashing of the youth, and other means are being used by the Communists to destroy every vestige of the rich and honorable history of the Lithuanians.

But history has shown that the light of freedom and liberty cannot be totally extinguished, and history will prove this in the case of Lithuania, and in the other captive nations behind the Iron Curtain that suffer under Soviet Russia's iron rule.

In a day when all nations decry colonialism, with Communist Russia one of the loudest, she herself is the greatest violator. Today, when Communist Russia is foremost among the advocates of granting freedom and independence to the onetime colonies in Africa and other parts of the world, she steadfastly refuses to grant freedom and independence to the countries which she has enslaved.

As I have said on previous occasions, if Communist Russia truly means what it says about peace and freedom, let it permit free and open elections in the captive nations, such as Lithuania, so that those people can independently exercise the precious right to vote for the governments of their choice.

TESTIMONY SUPPORTING H.R. 699 TO REQUIRE CONTIGUOUS AND COMPACT CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

(Mr. MULTER (at the request of Mr. PEPPER) was granted permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. MULTER. Mr. Speaker, I was privileged today to submit the following testimony to Subcommittee No. 5 of the House Judiciary Committee favoring my bill, H.R. 699, which would require contiguous and compact congressional districts and which would further require that they be composed of no more than approximately 10 percent of the State's population:

STATEMENT OF HON. ABRAHAM J. MULTER IN SUPPORT OF H.R. 699 BEFORE SUBCOMMITTEE NO. 5 OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, MARCH 18, 1964

Mr. Chairman, I very much appreciate the opportunity to testify today in favor of my bill, H.R. 699, which would require the establishment of congressional districts composed of contiguous and compact territories, and require further that the districts so established within any one State shall contain approximately the same number of inhabitants.

Mr. Chairman, the early settlers of this country brought with them from England the concept of representative government. That concept is basic to our form of Government and has, in fact, become even more meaningful with the steady broadening of the base of democracy. We in the House of Representatives, in particular, should be acutely aware of the meaning of representative government. The very name of the body we constitute, the very designation each of us bears, should constantly remind us that we are here, in a very real sense, to act in the place of those who make up our constituencies.

This right of the citizens to designate those who will make the laws under which they live must be neither compromised nor flouted. It is a right too basic and too precious. And yet this fundamental right is compromised in every section of this country in every congressional election. This is not a pleasant indictment and it signifies a state of affairs of which we should be deeply ashamed.

It is an indisputable fact that malapportionment is a distortion of representative government. It is also an indisputable fact that the present congressional apportionment of this country amounts to the partial disfranchisement of 40 million of our citizens. It is inconceivable to me how such a situation can be justified.

This malapportionment of which I speak is brought about in two ways. The more obvious is gerrymandering, the arbitrary arrangement of the congressional districts in a State so as to give one political party an unfair advantage. The more invidious method is the silent gerrymander, the failure of the State legislature to redistrict the State to reflect shifts in population. The result is a State composed of congressional districts which vary significantly in population. In Texas there is a difference of 735,156 persons between the largest and the smallest districts. This disparity is 465,274 in Arizona, 458,408 in Colorado, 406,971 in Indiana, and so forth. What this means is that the vote of a citizen in a populous district is of considerably less weight than that of a citi-

zen in a less populous district. And such dilution is nothing less than the partial disfranchisement of these citizens. If my estimate of the growth in population in my own district since the 1960 census and the reapportionment of 1962 is correct I now represent almost 600,000 constituents. The population of the many districts in New York is under 400,000.

The legal and political situation of the voter thus discriminated against is of crucial importance. To whom he turn for redress? The Constitution of the United States entrusts to the State legislatures the task of drawing the lines of the congressional districts. The present disgraceful situation proves that all of the States have not acted responsibly in this matter.

As a result, justifiably indignant citizens have turned to the Federal courts. Until recently, they were equally unsuccessful in that arena. The February 17 decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Wesberry against Sanders marks the end of the era of frustration for these voters. The Court held in this case that the history and wording of the constitutional command that the "House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen—by the people of the several States" demands that "as nearly as is practicable one man's vote in a congressional election is to be worth as much as another's."

The relevant question for us, the Members of Congress, is whether this decision has absolved us from any responsibility in legislating on the subject. In my opinion we are not so absolved. In fact, the Court's decision has made action by the Congress even more urgent.

It is mandatory that we finally come to grips with this problem and lay down guidelines for the State legislatures; guidelines which are not contained in the decisions of the Supreme Court.

That we have both the power and the responsibility to do so is unquestionable. Article I, section 4, of the Constitution, referred to earlier, gives to the State legislatures the responsibility for prescribing the "Times, Places, and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives." But this power is qualified by the fact that "the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Place of Choosing Senators."

Our sparing use of this power in the past does not excuse action now. There are ample precedents for congressional action on this matter. In the act of June 25, 1842, the Congress called for the election of Representatives by districts and required that in those cases where a State was entitled to more than one Representative the districts were to be composed of contiguous territory. The act of May 23, 1850, omitted the requirement of contiguous territory but it reappeared in the acts of July 14, 1862, and February 2, 1872. The latter act further required that each district contain "as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants." The act of January 16, 1901, added to this the requirement that the districts be composed of compact territory. These three requirements remained in effect until 1929. Unfortunately, subsequent legislation has omitted them.

In all cases, Congress has been understandably reluctant to exercise its power in this matter. It has never attempted to draw or redraw the lines of a State's congressional districts. In fact, it never attempted to enforce the provisions of the laws I have mentioned. There is, however, a point at which this reluctance to act becomes a dereliction of duty. I sincerely believe that that is now

the case. The law now in effect, the Reapportionment Act of June 18, 1929, as amended by the Equal Proportions Act of 1941, requires an automatic and equitable distribution of seats among the States after each census. In my judgment, it is essential that we add to this an insistence upon an equitable distribution of seats within each State.

To this end, may I commend to your attention my bill, H.R. 699. This bill would amend the Reapportionment Act of 1929 to require that each State which is entitled to more than one Representative establish districts composed of compact and contiguous territory "and the number of inhabitants contained within any district so established shall not vary more than 10 percent from the number obtained by dividing the total population of such State by the number of Representatives apportioned to such State."

Gerrymandered districts would be eliminated by the compact and contiguous territory requirements. The silent gerrymander would be impossible because the disparity of population between districts could not exceed 10 percent. This, in my opinion, allows a reasonable variance which is necessary in some cases because of the geography of the State.

It is important to note that the Congress, in enacting this bill, would not be taking on the task of districting or redistricting the States. We would in no way usurp the power granted to the State legislatures by the Constitution. We would merely accept our constitutionally imposed responsibility to supervise the regulations of the States and would establish a reasonable and practical set of guidelines to aid them.

This bill would be meaningless if no means of enforcement were provided. However, H.R. 699 specifies that "Any Representative elected to the Congress from a district which does not conform to the requirements—shall be denied his seat in the House of Representatives." This is clearly within our power for article I, section 5 of the Constitution states that, "Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members."

There is considerable speculation in the press and elsewhere about the probable effects of widespread reapportionment by the State legislatures. Statistical analyses showing which sections of the States may gain seats and which may lose and which political party may gain and which may lose, are not uncommon.

Mr. Chairman, I think these considerations are completely irrelevant. The House of Representatives was intended to be the "popular chamber." To be truly that it must accurately reflect population which it was established to serve.

For too long our unwillingness to accept our duty and our responsibility has created a vacuum. I ask you to reflect upon the injustice of a situation in which the citizens, the sources of all governmental power, are deprived of a franchise equal in weight to that of their neighbor by the very agencies which were established to protect their rights. For too long was this right left unchampioned. It is true that the Supreme Court has now stepped into the void. But what is required are prospective and general guidelines such as will only be found in a found in a legislative enactment.

I ask you to give consideration to H.R. 699. It is imperative that we act quickly, not out of panic, but out of an aroused sense of justice. Thank you.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY AND THE JEWISH PASSOVER

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] is recognized for 15 minutes.

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, the news stories appearing in the press about the closing of the last bakery in Moscow authorized to prepare matzoh for the Jewish religious feast of the Passover comes as a shock to those who believe in and defend religious liberty.

The feast of the Passover commemorates the greatest event in the history of Jewish religious life—the redemption of Israel from Egyptian slavery. Down through the centuries devout Jews have observed the Passover as symbolic of rebellion against oppression and of freedom from slavery. The feast of the Passover is for Jews everywhere the festival of freedom.

Matzoh is unleavened bread made from wheat flour and is consumed at all meals for the 7 days of the Passover. Without it the Passover observance loses its symbolic message and religious lesson for Jewry the world over.

This year Soviet Russia has used again the overworked claim that it was necessary to close down the last remaining Jewish bakery in Moscow for sanitary reasons. Every literate person knows there is a critical shortage of grain and flour in the Soviet Union and that the United States was called upon to open its surplus grain bins to prevent a famine in the Soviet Union. But this shortage of flour in Moscow was met by members of the Jewish community there who provided the bakery with their own limited rations in order that matzoh might be made. Anyone who knows the realities of life in the Soviet Union today knows this was a real act of personal sacrifice. But the Russian authorities have made those sacrifices meaningless by closing down the bakery at a critical time under a worn-out ruse used many times before to prevent observance of the Passover.

These developments come as a shock in light of the claims that conditions within the Soviet Union are mellowing, that the harsh doctrines of atheistic communism are no longer forced upon the subject peoples and that the present leadership of the Soviet Union is anxious to make concessions in the cause of peace. For what is taking place in the Soviet Union today with respect to treatment of Jews is no different than the days of Stalin or the days of the most corrupt and oppressive czars. The tactics may differ, but the end results are the same.

And worse, the latest English language edition of the Russian magazine, U.S.S.R.—Soviet Life Today, the March 1964 issue which is currently circulating throughout the United States, carries a feature article and picture layout claiming religious liberty for the Jews in the Soviet Union. This magazine enters the United States under terms of the cultural agreement between the United States and the U.S.S.R. and is alleged to represent the truth about life in the Soviet Union. The claim is made in the March 1964 issue of U.S.S.R. that no religious Jew suffers in the Soviet Union, that synagogues are open, that religious freedom is uninhibited for those who believe, that Jewish culture flourishes under the protection of law and is furthered by the benevolence of an understanding government.

It is time we took action to determine the validity of the claim that religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution of the U.S.S.R. and enforced by the present government. To that end I have introduced today House Joint Resolution 954 expressing the sense of Congress that:

First. Religious liberty is one of the most cherished rights of American democracy.

Second. Religious liberty, along with other guarantees for human freedom, is a global objective of the United Nations Charter and the operating organs of that organization.

Third. The studied practice of religious discriminations or persecution by any permanent member of the United Nations Security Council does violence to the lofty purposes of that world organization and gives rise to a serious threat to peace. No one will forget that the religious and racial persecutions engaged in by the Hitler Nazis eventually triggered off World War II.

Fourth. The cause of peace is served by calling upon Nikita Khrushchev as chairman of the Council of Ministers and the entire membership of the Council of Nationalities of the U.S.S.R. to cause an immediate cessation of all governmental measures which deny members of the Jewish faith the opportunity to make preparations for and to observe their religious feast of the Passover.

Fifth. The President of the United States be authorized and requested to use the full facilities of our Government, on an emergency basis, to make arrangements for and to bring about the delivery of an adequate supply of matzoh to key centers of Jewish life in the U.S.S.R. to meet the requirements of Passover which begins at sundown on Friday, March 27.

The objectives of this resolution are entirely within our capabilities and they are in concert with our most cherished moral and political ideals. Our own history teaches us that political liberty must apply to all or it will soon apply to none. Recent history teaches us that the most virulent seeds of war are planted and nurtured by organized religious persecution employed as an instrument of policy by a nation, state, or empire capable of making war.

There is now established a "hot line" of communications between Washington and Moscow. That "hot line" is maintained for the purpose of adjusting matters that might lead to a hot war. It is open at both ends 24 hours a day for the handling of matters vital to maintaining peace.

The United States has demonstrated the capabilities of tremendous emergency airlifts of supplies to distant lands for peaceful purposes. We have responded to human needs in many distant lands with the power of our airlift capabilities.

I am confident the productive capabilities of our free economy can produce overnight the supply of matzoh required by religious Jews in the Soviet Union. I am equally confident the generous heart of our country will respond with voluntary contributions sufficient to cover the

emergency costs of producing the required supply of matzoh.

All the ingredients for an action program calculated to promote the cause of peace and understanding between the United States and the U.S.S.R. are present in the resolution which I have introduced. Action by Congress on this resolution will provide new and meaningful evidence of our Nation's support for the cause of peace with justice for all nations and peoples. Time is short to effectuate the purposes of my resolution, but it is sufficient with all the means of instant communication and rapid transportation at the command of our Government.

House Joint Resolution 954 reads as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Whereas religious liberty is one of the most cherished rights of American democracy; and

Whereas the securing and protection of religious liberty is a desired objective of the United Nations; and

Whereas the limitation or denial of religious liberty to one religious group or sect by any member of the United Nations is a threat to the liberty of all religious groups and sects; and

Whereas the studied practice of religious discrimination or persecution by any permanent member of the United Nations Security Council does violence to the charter of that organization and gives rise to a serious threat to peace: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of Congress that the cause of peace with justice is served by calling upon the chairman of the Council of Ministers and the membership of the Council of Nationalities of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to cause an immediate cessation of all measures which deny to members of the Jewish faith the free, devotional, and historic observance of the feast of the Passover; and be it further

Resolved, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to use the full facilities of our Government to make arrangements for and to bring about the delivery of an adequate supply of matzoh to key centers of Jewish life in the U.S.S.R., on an emergency basis, so that the feast of the Passover which begins at sundown on Friday, March 27, and ends at sundown Saturday, April 4, of this year may be observed in keeping with 5,724 years of Jewish tradition.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. DEL CLAWSON (at the request of Mr. HALLECK), for the week of March 16, on account of official business.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to Mr. FEIGHAN, for 15 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. O'NEILL and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. POOL (at the request of Mr. O'NEILL) and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. TUPPER during general debate on H.R. 10300.

Mr. LIBONATI during general debate on H.R. 10300.

Mr. PHILBIN in five instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. HORTON in two instances.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. BEERMANN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. FINDLEY in two instances.

Mr. LIPSCOMB in two instances.

Mr. WEAVER.

Mr. SHRIVER.

Mr. RIEHLMAN.

Mr. O'KONSKI.

Mr. WYMAN in two instances.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM in three instances.

Mr. TOLLEFSON in three instances.

Mrs. DWYER in three instances.

Mr. MOORE in three instances.

Mr. SKUBITZ in four instances.

Mr. WIDNALL.

Mrs. MAY.

Mr. BROOMFIELD.

Mr. DAGUE.

Mr. DOLE.

Mr. HOEVEN.

Mr. YOUNGER in two instances.

Mr. SCHWENGEL in two instances.

Mr. ALGER in three instances.

Mr. BARRY.

Mr. WILSON of Indiana.

Mr. LATTA.

Mr. LAIRD.

Mr. BRUCE.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. PEPPER) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. JARMAN.

Mr. MOORHEAD in five instances.

Mr. JOHNSON of Wisconsin in 10 instances.

Mr. MULTER in three instances.

Mr. FUQUA in two instances.

Mr. CAREY.

Mr. THOMAS.

Mr. RYAN of New York in two instances.

Mr. HERLONG during debate on H.R. 10300.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 309. An act for the relief of Lt. Col. Henry H. Allport, Army of the United States, retired; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 353. An act for the relief of Benjamin A. Ramel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 476. An act for the relief of Zenon Zubleta; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1030. An act for the relief of Sister Aurora Martin Gelado (also known as Sister Nieve); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 1999. An act for the relief of Francisco Navarro-Paz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1781. An act for the relief of Antonio Credenza;

S. 1976. An act for the relief of Dr. Gabriel Antero Sanchez (Hernandez);

S. 1985. An act for the relief of Giuseppe Cacciani; and

S. 2085. An act for the relief of William Maurer Trayfors.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. MATSUNAGA. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 48 minutes p.m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, March 19, 1964, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1834. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on excessive costs incurred as a result of the multiple management of supplies at the Atlantic Missile Range; to the Committee on Government Operations.

1835. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on unnecessary costs incurred in furnishing ammunition for test-firing M-14 rifles by the Department of the Army; to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MILLER of California: Committee on Science and Astronautics. H.R. 10456. A bill to authorize appropriations to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research and development, construction of facilities, and administrative operations, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1240). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H.R. 1803. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Ozark National Rivers in the State of Missouri, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1241). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EDMONDSON:

H.R. 10483. A bill to authorize the sale of 58.19 acres of Eastern Shawnee tribal land in Oklahoma; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H.R. 10484. A bill to extend the third-class bulk mail rates and charges to nonprofit organizations and associations of retired civilian employees of the Federal Government; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HAYS:

H.R. 10485. A bill to provide for adjustments in annuities under the Foreign Service retirement and disability system; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HULL:

H.R. 10486. A bill to impose import limitations on certain meat and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H.R. 10487. A bill to increase the compensation of certain officers of the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FIRNIE:

H.R. 10488. A bill to authorize the Commandant of the Judge Advocate General's School to award appropriate graduate legal degrees and credits; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. PUCINSKI:

H.R. 10489. A bill to amend title 38, United States Code, to establish a Court of Veterans' Appeals and to prescribe its jurisdiction and functions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. TOLL:

H.R. 10490. A bill authorizing the appropriation of funds to replenish the unemployment compensation account of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VAN DEERLIN:

H.R. 10491. A bill to authorize the conclusion of an agreement for the joint construction by the United States and Mexico of an international flood control project for the Tijuana River in accordance with the provisions of the treaty of February 3, 1944, with Mexico, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DOWNING:

H.R. 10492. A bill extending the national sovereignty of the United States over certain waters; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. NORBLAD:

H.R. 10493. A bill to impose import limitations on meat and meat products; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEPPER:

H.R. 10494. A bill to amend the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 10495. A bill to authorize an additional method for Federal savings and loan associations to raise capital, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CORMAN:

H.J. Res. 952. Joint resolution extending recognition to the International Exposition for Southern California in the year 1968 and authorizing the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the several States of the Union and foreign countries to take part

in the exposition; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON:

H.J. Res. 953. Joint resolution extending recognition to the International Exposition for Southern California in the year 1968 and authorizing the President to issue a proclamation calling upon the several States to take part in the exposition; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FEIGHAN:

H.J. Res. 954. Joint resolution calling upon the President of the United States to use full facilities of our Government to make arrangements for and to bring about delivery of an adequate supply of matzoh to key centers of Jewish life in the U.S.S.R. on an emergency basis, so that the feast of the Passover which begins at sundown Friday, March 27, and ends at sundown Saturday, April 4, may be observed in keeping with 5,724 years of Jewish tradition; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRABOWSKI:

H. Con. Res. 281. Concurrent resolution to request the President of the United States to urge certain actions in behalf of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS of Tennessee:

H. Res. 656. Resolution to investigate solicitations of certain contributions from Government employees for charitable purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania:

H. Res. 657. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct a study of the application and operation of the civil service retirement system, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. Res. 658. Resolution to provide funds for the further expenses of the studies, investigations and inquiries authorized by House Resolution 143 of the 88th Congress; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. MORSE:

H. Res. 659. Resolution to investigate solicitations of certain contributions from Government employees for charitable purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. SENNER: Arizona House Joint Memorial No. 2 urging moratorium on license or permit for construction of dams along the reach of the Colorado River between Glen Canyon Dam and Lake Mead during period ending December 31, 1965; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By The SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Arizona, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to enact legislation which declares a moratorium and holds in abeyance the issuance of licenses or permits under the Federal Power Act to construct dams along the reach of the Colorado River between Glen Canyon Dam and Lake Mead during the period ending December 31, 1965; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Michigan, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States relative to requesting an amendment to the Constitution of the United States entitled "the free exercise of religion shall include the right to offer prayers in public schools"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 10496. A bill for the relief of Genowefa Matuska; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MURPHY of New York:

H.R. 10497. A bill for the relief of Chung Ok Ho; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POWELL:

H.R. 10498. A bill for the relief of Alexis Harcourt Gilbert; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 10499. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ciella Grella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SNYDER:

H.R. 10500. A bill for the relief of Nassim and Dolza Maya; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TUCK:

H.R. 10501. A bill for the relief of Elvira Constantini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.